



MICROCAPITAL BRIEFS | TOP STORIES

*Want More? Subscribe Today

This month our subscriber edition includes 16 pages brimming with the best microfinance news available, including many more briefs, event listings and reviews of current research. We invite you to request a free sample via info@microcapital.org.

IFC, Europe Launch Global Index Insurance Facility

The International Finance Corporation, the European Commission and the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently announced the launch of the Global Index Insurance Facility, a reinsurance vehicle created in 2006 to mitigate risks in developing countries through index-based insurance, which pays a set level of compensation in the event of a natural disaster that exceeds a measurable level such as a drought that has lasted for a certain number of days or an earthquake that exceeds a certain magnitude. The facility, which will be managed by IFC, has raised USD 36 million to date, all from the European Commission. December 4, 2009

Financiera Independencia of Mexico to Acquire Financiera Finsol

Financiera Independencia, a microfinance institution (MFI) traded on the Mexican Stock Exchange, has signed an agreement worth the equivalent of USD 41 million to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Finsol, a Mexican MFI. The agreement also includes the acquisition of three related entities: Financiera Popular Finsol, a savings and loan entity; Finsol Vida, an insurance broker; and Instituto Finsol Brazil, an MFI in Brazil. To finance the deal, Financiera Independencia plans to raise USD 23.2 million by issuing 85 million shares. The combined companies will serve 1.4 million clients with an outstanding loan portfolio of USD 432.7 million. December 1. 2009

Citi Syndicates \$21.7m Agricultural Loan for BURO Bangladesh

Global bank Citi recently syndicated a five-year local-currency agricultural loan equivalent to USD 21.7 million from 13 banks to microfinance institution BURO Bangladesh. BURO reports a loan portfolio of USD 46 million and 496,000 borrowers. December 8. 2009

CGAP MICROFINANCE DEALBOOK

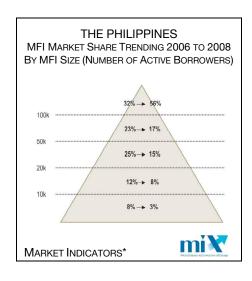
CAPITAL MARKET TRANSACTIONS
EVERY MONTH

DEALBOOK PAGE 3



| INSIDE | Page | |
|--|------|--|
| MicroCapital Briefs | * | |
| Microfinance news | | |
| Upcoming Events | * | |
| Industry conferences | | |
| Market Indicators | * | |
| Courtesy of the MIX | | |
| CGAP Microfinance Dealbook | 3 | |
| Capital market transactions | | |
| Field Notes | 4 | |
| Nicaragua: The Writing Was on the Wall | | |
| Paper Wrap-ups | 6* | |
| Latest research and reports | | |
| Monitor Subscriptions | 8 | |
| Subscribe, renew or advertise via | | |
| MicroCapital.org or +1 617 648 0043 | | |







- Onsulting and expertise provided to 228 microfinance institutions and banks in 2008
- 441 rating missions
- USD 145 million lent to 65 microfinance institutions
- 6 microfinance institutions serving 36,000 clients
- © Credit life microinsurance for 91,000 microentrepreneurs
- Direct equity investment in 27 very small businesses in France
- 16 microfinance institutions equipped with a leading Software Solution
- More than 1,000 professionals trained in 2008

PLANET FINANCE OFFERS A SET OF SERVICES VIA DISTINCT INDEPENDANT AND SPECIALIZED UNITS



www.planetfinancegroup.org

MICROFINANCE DEALBOOK



TOP NOVEMBER 2009 MICROFINANCE TRANSACTIONS

The CGAP Microfinance Dealbook publicizes microfinance capital market transactions in an effort to bring greater transparency to the industry. Additional deals are published periodically at http://www.microcapital.org/cgap-microfinance-dealbook. Parties to microfinance transactions are also encouraged to submit their deals via this website.

| Investor | Investee | Regio | n Amount (USD) | Туре |
|---|---|-------|----------------|--------|
| AFD (French Development Agency) | People's Credit Fund | EAP | 45,000,000 | Debt |
| Financiera Independencia | Financiera Finsol (100% shareholder buyout) | LAC | ~41,900,000 | Equity |
| Eight development finance institutions & commercial banks | Garanti Bank | ECA | 31,220,000 | Debt |
| Citi & twelve other banks | BURO | SA | ~21,700,000 | Debt |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | Garanti Bank | ECA | 20,790,000 | Debt |
| Various (Unspecified) | FINCA Microfinance Fund BV | WW | 16,800,000 | Equity |
| Access Bank Plc (Nigeria) and Nigeria's Anambra state government | Unspecified Local Banks | SSA | ~16,500,000 | Debt |
| African Development Fund (African Development Bank) | Microfinance Support Centre | SSA | ~16,230,000 | Debt |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | Bank Vozrozhdenie | ECA | 16,000,000 | Debt |
| Dexia Micro-Credit Fund (BlueOrchard Finance) | ProCredit Holding | WW | ~14,980,000 | Debt |
| European Investment Bank | Lok Microfinance | ECA | 14,900,000 | Debt |
| European Fund for Southeast Europe | NLB Tutunska banka AD Skopje | ECA | 11,913,626 | Debt |
| ICICI Prudential Asset Management, Axis Bank, Dhanalakshmi Bank & IFMR Capital | Equitas Micro Finance India Private Limited | SA | ~10,400,000 | Equity |
| International Finance Corporation | AU Financiers Private Limited | SA | ~7,520,000 | Equity |
| Bond Issue | Banco Solidario | LAC | ~7,120,000 | Debt |
| International Finance Corporation, BlueOrchard Private Equity Fund, Triodos Bank Group, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development & EIT Capital Management LLC | TenGer Financial Group LLC | ECA | ~5,300,000 | Equity |
| responsAbility Global Microfinance Fund | WWB Popayan | LAC | ~4,947,197 | Debt |
| Government of Mozambique | Various Retail Credit Providers | SSA | 3,500,000 | Debt |
| Oikocredit | CREAR | LAC | ~3,142,189 | Debt |
| World Bank | Bank of Tanzania | SSA | 3,000,000 | Debt |
| responsAbility Global Microfinance Fund | LOMC | SA | 3,000,000 | Debt |
| ASN-Novib Fund (Triple Jump) | FINCA Microfinance Fund BV | WW | 3,000,000 | Equity |
| Microfinance Enhancement Facility (BlueOrchard Finance) | Confianza | LAC | ~2,500,000 | Debt |
| Lagos State Microfinance Institution | Various Retail Credit Providers | SSA | ~2,300,000 | Debt |
| Oikocredit | Satin Creditcare | SA | ~2,155,573 | Debt |
| Vision Microfinance Fund (Absolute Portfolio Management) | LOMC | SA | 2,000,000 | Debt |
| Dexia Micro-Credit Fund (BlueOrchard Finance) | LAPO | SSA | 2,000,000 | Debt |
| Dexia Micro-Credit Fund (BlueOrchard Finance) | VisionFund Cambodia | EAP | 2,000,000 | Debt |
| Oikocredit | FUBODE | LAC | 2,000,000 | Debt |
| Oikocredit | FONDECO | LAC | 2,000,000 | Debt |
| ASN-Novib Fund (Triple Jump) | Banco Procredit SA | LAC | 2,000,000 | Debt |
| | | | | |

Regions: EAP - East Asia and Pacific, ECA - Europe and Central Asia, LAC - Latin America and Caribbean, MENA - Middle East and North Africa, SA - South Asia, SSA - Sub-Saharan Africa, * - Investee location may not indicate the final destination of the funding because investee is an intermediary

Amounts: Deals denominated in local currency are indicated by a tilde (~); a double asterisk (**) indicates that the transaction included funding of non-microfinance services and the amount shown is an estimate of the allocation specifically to microfinance

EDITORIAL

Field Notes: In Nicaragua, the Writing Was on the Wall

Having just returned from Nicaragua, I can't help but feel that the responsibility for the problems in Nicaragua's microfinance industry should be shared.

At the Inter-American Development Bank's annual FOROMIC in El Salvador in 2007, I watched managers of microfinance investment vehicles (MIVs) competing to get face time with the heads of Nicaraguan microfinance institutions (MFIs). I naively wondered why there was interest in so many MFIs in this one country of 5 million people, 600,000 informal sector workers and 300,000 credit clients. Today, the slowdown in the international and domestic economies are wreaking havoc on this small country and, as a result, on its microfinance sector. Many are blaming the government-supported "no payment" movement earlier this year. However, this movement was an outcome rather than rationale for the problems of the microfinance sector. Banex, which has historically been flooded with funds from most of the MIVs, has buckled under the strain of high delinquencies (29 percent according to the Superintendency), stricter provisioning and a saturated credit market. Just this month, international shareholders recapitalized the bank with a USD 14 million infusion. Problems in the agricultural sector are widespread. The price of calves, for example, has fallen by over 70 percent. The 30-day portfolio-at-risk ratio of a few agricultural MFIs is around 25 percent. MFI consumer lending has halted. Microenterprises are not earning enough to cover consumption loan payments. Women clients of one MFI told us that they have been dipping into savings for the past two years just to get by. Not surprisingly, traditional retail chains that offer consumer loans have delinquencies of over 40 percent.

Of course, each crisis brings opportunities. MFIs are getting back to basics: enterprise lending. Some MFIs will end up as winners in the shakeout. The main losers are the clients. Many folks will be hard pressed to access credit since their records are tainted at the credit bureaus. One MFI mentioned they have seen borrowers sending their grown children with clean credit records to MFIs to borrow in their stead. Serious governance issues in a few MFIs have condemned these to uncertain paths. The government and its subsidized Tier I and II lending plans are adding to this mess by funding institutions with questionable governance and credit practices.

MIVs, many funded by multilateral and bilateral donors, are pulling back due to "country risk." Was market saturation, weak MFI governance, political instability and low prospects for economic growth not priced into Nicaraguan investments? Or were MIVs and donor agencies too busy trying to place their money to bother to kick the tires? Investors beware.

I am not advocating a bailout in Nicaragua, but it seems to me that investors who contributed to the rapid lending growth of 2004 to 2007 did so with the intention of "doing good". They should now step up, help strengthen governance, capacity and technology, and stop whining about country risk. The writing was on the wall.

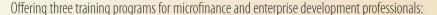
Ms Barbara Magnoni is President of EA Consultants of New York. An international development professional with over 14 years international finance and development experience, she has worked at public and private organizations including Goldman Sachs, Chase, BBVA, EMPower and the US Agency for International Development's Development Credit Authority. She may be reached at +1 212 734 6461 or bmagnoni@eac-global.com. ■

The Carsey Institute at the University of New Hampshire presents the



Sustainable Microenterprise & Development PROGRAM

(formerly the MDI-NH)



- Accra, Ghana, March 15–27, 2010
- Durham, New Hampshire, U.S., May 31-June 12, 2010
- Zanzibar, Tanzania, October 11–23, 2010

WORLD CLASS FACULTY ◆ ADVANCED SKILLS CURRICULUM PRACTICAL TOOLS ◆ POWERFUL NETWORKS

www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu/smdp.html







MICROCAPITAL MONITOR | PREVIEW EDITION DECEMBER 2009 | VOLUME.4 ISSUE.12









leading social investments

responsAbility

responsAbility - your professional financing partner

Is your MFI looking for:

- Fast and straightforward access to financing?
- A powerful and longterm partner at every business stage?
- Adequate pricing?

responsAbility offers you:

- A full range of tailor-made financing solutions from debt to equity
- A global network of financial service providers
- Prompt execution and transparent rates

responsAbility is one of the world's leading social investment companies, specialized in microfinance, SME financing, fair trade and media development. With our investment fund products we successfully bridge the gap between the financial markets, the goals of development cooperation and the needs of the microfinance industry.

Assets under management

- Over USD 800 million
- Invested in 250 MFIs
- In 60 countries

responsAbility

Social Investments AG, Josefstrasse 59, CH-8005 Zurich, Switzerland Phone +41 (0)44 250 99 30, Fax +41 (0)44 250 99 31, info@responsAbility.com, www.responsAbility.com

PAPER WRAP-UPS

IFC Reports on Its Activities: Access to Finance (A2F) Highlights Report 2009

Published the International Financial Corporation, October 2009, 40 pages, available at: http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/gfm.nsf/ AttachmentsByTitle/A2F-HighlightsReport2009/ \$FILE/A2F-HighlightsReport2009.pdf

This report covers the efforts of the International Financial Corporation (IFC) to expand and improve financial access. IFC has attempted to build and strengthen financial institutions through 60 advisory projects in SME banking worth USD 90 million. In terms of microfinance, IFC's portfolio includes USD 1.3 billion investments in 140 microfinance institutions (MFIs). The IFC has also spent USD 70 million on advisory services for 45 percent of the MFIs in which it has invested.

It has aimed to improve housing finance through advisory services to "middle-tier mortgage finance institutions" in Mexico and Albania. Advisory services have also been extended in insurance through... (Continued in the subscriber edition)

Banks and Microbanks

By Robert Cull, Asli Demirgüç-Kunt & Jonathan Morduch, published by the Financial Access Initiative, September 2009, 54 pages, available at: http://financialaccess.org/node/2314

This paper is intended to determine whether the proximity of banks affects the profitability and outreach of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in 38 developing countries. In other words, does competition from larger banks cause MFIs to lose some of their more "profitable" customers, resulting in a smaller average loan size and depressed profits? A smaller average loan size, as well as an increase in women customers, would be indicators of a greater depth of outreach in terms of "poor and excluded groups," according to the authors. Bank penetration is measured in both "branches per capita" and "branches per square kilometer." Data from 328 MFIs was used for this study.

The main results are as follows: An increase in bank penetration, when measured by branches per capita, is associated with a decrease in loan size for MFIs. There was no significant result for branches per square kilometer. Conversely, bank penetration, when measured by branches per square kilometer, is significantly correlated

with an increase in the share of women borrowers for MFIs, with no significant result for the "branches per capita" measure. As stated, the authors consider both of these results to be evidence that competition from banks causes MFIs to have greater outreach to the niche markets of poor and excluded borrowers.

In terms of profitability, increased bank penetration (by both measures) is weakly correlated with return on assets for MFIs and is not significantly correlated with a "financial self-sufficiency index" that indicates the extent to which revenues cover costs. This does not provide particularly strong evidence for the hypothesis that competition decreases MFI profits.

Certain other factors also had important results. For example, MFIs that employ group lending models in which there is joint liability among clients have smaller loans and a higher share of women clients to start. Therefore, they are less likely to be affected by bank penetration (by either measure) in terms of profitability and outreach as compared to those MFIs that employ bilateral lending contracts..... (Continued in the subscriber edition)



HBS-ACCION PROGRAM ON STRATEGIC Leadership for Microfinance

Harvard Business School (HBS) and ACCION International invite you to apply for a high-level strategy and leadership training for those shaping the microfinance industry, including CEOs of leading microfinance institutions and executives of mainstream banks.

APRIL 5-10, 2010 HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MA, USA APPLY ONLINE AT WWW.ACCION.ORG/HBS LAST CHANCE! APPLY BY DECEMBER 31ST, 2009





By Robert Cull, Asli Demirgüç-Kunt & Jonathan Morduch, published by the Financial Access Initiative, September 2009, 24 pages, available at: http://financialaccess.org/sites/default/ files/FAI_Microfinance_Tradeoffs.pdf

Using evidence from global surveys on microfinance institutions (MFIs), the authors examine the tradeoffs between "meeting social goals and maximizing financial performance." The authors mainly use 2005 data from the Microfinance Information Exchange's MicroBanking Bulletin.

This study covers the broad topics of contracts, commercialization, regulation and competition. The authors started with a dataset on 124 MFIs in 49 countries and, after incorporating "additional observations, data, and variables," the authors increased their sample to as large as 346 MFIs in 67 countries.

Contracts:

The authors find that "financially selfsustainable individual lenders tend to lend to both relatively poorer clients and more women." This supports the idea that MFIs are achieving "depth of outreach." Additionally, the data shows that loan repayment rates generally decrease as interest rates increase, except in the case of group lenders and village banks, thus displaying the effectiveness of group loans in providing an alternative form of collateral. Furthermore, serving a poorer clientele is correlated with higher average costs, but proportionally higher interest rates prevent these costs from lessening profits. Lastly, larger and older institutions are less likely to achieve simultaneous profitability and deep outreach.

Commercialization:

Of the MFIs under consideration from the MicroBanking Bulletin, 45 percent are nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), accounting for 51 percent of borrowers. Sixtyone percent of subsidies go to these NGOs. Over half of the MFIs in the sample are profitable, though commercial MFIs are more likely to be profitable than NGOs. Additionally, commercial MFIs have loan sizes that are four times larger that NGOs, and NGOs charge interest rates that are two times those charged by commercial MFIs. However, both commercial and NGO MFIs generally have high repayment rates; the median 30-day portfolio at risk ratio is below 4 percent. (Continued in the subscriber edition)

Insurance in Developing Countries: Exploring Opportunities in Microinsurance

Published by Lloyd's 360 Risk Insight and the MicroInsurance Centre, November 2009, 38 pages, available at: http://lloyds.com/NR/rdonlyres/ 5CFE7CAF-0075-415C-B0F2-BEBF 0323059E/0/Microinsurancereport_Nov2009.pdf

This report describes the current landscape of microinsurance and lays out the means and benefits of entering this emerging market.

According to the report, the market for microinsurance in developing countries is estimated to be between 1.5 and 3 billion people for products ranging from health and life, to agricultural and property, to catastrophe insurance. Currently, microinsurance covers only about 5 percent of the potential market, or 135 million people.

While the report primarily focuses on commercial insurers that provide for-profit microinsurance products, it also covers reinsurers, non-governmental organizations, post offices and microfinance institutions (MFIs). Commercial insurers remain the largest suppliers of microinsurance, covering over 50 million individuals. (Continued in the subscriber edition)



2005 - 2006: MicroCapital begins reporting original microfinance news at MicroCapital.org and in *The MicroCapital Monitor* monthly news digest

2007 - 2008: Readership of *The MicroCapital Monitor* exceeds
6,000; investors dominate paid
readership

2009: The complete edition of The MicroCapital Monitor is delivered every month to an additional 2,000+ MFI leaders



MICROCAPITAL MONITOR | PREVIEW EDITION DECEMBER 2009 | VOLUME.4 ISSUE.12

SUBSCRIBE TO THE MICROCAPITAL MONITOR

Complete issues of the MicroCapital Monitor are available only by paid subscription.

Subscribe today to support a representative voice for micro-bankers and microcapital investors at MicroCapital.org or by calling us at +1 617 648 0043. All subscriptions include twelve monthly issues plus access to all back issues.

Bronze: USD 149 per year Sent to one email address

Silver: USD 299 per year Sent to three people at an organization

Gold: USD 699 per year Customized, organization-wide access

Discount: USD 99 per yearAvailable only OUTSIDE rich countries





Do you need a partner to help you grow? Call on us.

BlueOrchard is a leading commercial microfinance fund manager, which provides loans and equity investments to microfinance institutions world-wide. We believe micro-entrepreneurship favours socio-economic inclusion and progress, and we consider investments in the microfinance sector as a powerful tool to support this development.

Currently, BlueOrchard has over USD 1 billion under management and invests in more than 120 partner institutions in over 40 countries

BlueOrchard builds long-term partnerships with microfinance institutions based on mutual trust and transparency. We offer loans from a range of six debt funds designed to meet the evolving financial needs of microfinance institutions. Our approval process is fast and transparent, with as many as 15 analysts based in Geneva (Switzerland) and Lima (Peru) at the disposal of microfinance institutions seeking financing.



Don't hesitate. Call on us.

BlueOrchard Finance S.A. Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 596 47 77 info@blueorchard.com

BlueOrchard Finance America Latina Lima, Peru Tel. +51 1 242 1199 info.latam@blueorchard.com

BlueOrchard Finance USA, Inc. New York, USA tel. +1 212 944 8748 info.northam@blueorchard.com

www.blueorchard.com